

Edmonton.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1882.

No. 2.

LOCAL.

WINTER.

SLEIGHING excellent.

MAIL is eleven days overdue.

SNOW about four inches deep.

STORMY weather on Thursday.

HABITS are plentiful this season.

HAY is being fed to cattle a month earlier than last year.

TEAMS are now crossing the river at both ferry crossings.

The river is still open clear across for about half its course near here.

A few ducks still remain near the open places in the Sturgeon river.

SMITH'S thrasher has just finished at C. Chable's place on Horse Hill Plain.

NORMAN McKay killed a prairie chicken with a club on Friday morning last.

Two more billiard tables are expected here this winter. Lots of fun for the boys.

Ross lately found a potato bug in a barrel of salt which he had purchased. It was there, but dead or alive they are not welcome visitors.

Wines has been commenced on Mr. T. Anderson's dwelling and office on the flat opposite the Fort.

There will be no service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow morning as it is the occasion of Rev. Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Ft. Saskatchewan.

The mortgage on the school house will soon become due and preparations should be made to meet it promptly.

The survey of the Pritchard, McGillivray & Macdonald, and D. McLeod estates was finished on Wednesday.

The public school is in need of a few loads of dry wood. Parties sending their children will please take notice.

Two surveyors are getting a lot of fat sleighs made for use this winter. Work is to be pushed ahead all winter.

Almon's the river was frozen across opposite the town on the night of the 2nd, it is open yet both above and below.

It is reported at Calgary that the C.P.R. engineers engaged in the mountains have discovered rich gold bearing quartz.

A. Robertson and A. McLean will take out coal this winter from the seams in the mouth of the creek opposite the Edmonton Mills.

B. Braving and B. Pilon of Ft. Saskatchewan and G. Rath of the lower Edmonton settlement are preparing to burn lime this winter.

TRANSURE is progressing on the Sturgeon. The grain is in good order and the yield is about thirty bushels an acre of both wheat and barley.

PAUL FRAY was expected to bring in another train load of coal from Calgary to the H.B. Co., but unless the weather changes the expectation will be vain.

CARR, GUANO and party crossed the river on the ice with horses and sleighs on Monday afternoon last at the lower ferry crossing. This was the first crossing with horses done this season.

MAGORATH'S and Simpson's survey parties are working north of Egg Lake. The country is heavily timbered and the work is slow at times the supplies have to be packed on men's backs.

It is to be feared that the early closing in of winter will prevent the completion of the C.P.R. to the South Branch this fall, as in the snow keeping off was the only chance of getting the work finished.

It is proposed to hold a Christmas tree festival in the Methodist church in connection with the Sabbath school of that body on Christmas evening next.

At Victoria, will take part in the affair.

A FLOURISHING Sabbath school is held in Belmont school house under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. There are twenty names on the roll and over half of those have not been absent a Sunday since the school was started in June last.

J. VICKERS, of Thompson's survey party, left on Wednesday for the eastern end of Slave Lake. He takes in fourteen horses, which will be used in transporting supplies for the party this winter, provided they do not die. He goes by Lac la Poudre.

It is generally supposed that Saskatchewan coal will crumble and lose its burning properties after having been out of the pit some time. Ross' coal, which was taken out the winter before last is still being used and is nearly if not quite as good as when first taken out.

OWING to the sudden closing of the river the heavy timber for J. A. Macdonald & Co's new building could not be brought down and will be procured in the pinery on the edge of the Stoney Plain, about seven miles from town.

It is customary to present the first couple married in a new church with a bible. In the case of the new Presbyterian church, the bible was claimed on the evening of the second day after the church was opened, by Mr. and Mrs. Coutts. This shows the good effect of the bonus system.

In case of weather like the present Donald McLeod and Ad. McPherson intended on their return trip from the end of the track to follow the Red Deer river to Fall Creek. By taking this route they will have a little out of the straight course but they will have wood nearly all the time sufficient for camping purposes.

GENERALLY the ponds and streams freeze up in the fall before snow comes, but this season the snow fell heavily first and as a consequence the tracks were closed up by sheltered long grass did not freeze as soon as the open water in the centre. This made such places very dangerous to cross, but so far there have been no accidents.

The men who went out with Mr. Isaac Cowie taking supplies for the Athabasca summer as against Mr. McMurray, got back on Thursday last. The boats ran the rapids on the Athabasca safely and the men returned by the same route as far as Lac la Biche, whence they came by the river. The snow was about six inches deep at the time they were there. They report the fish industry in the Biche and the Indians of the flats at that place are likely to starve.

ALEX. DUKE and John Hilton arrived on Monday last from Winnipeg. They left there about a week ago, and came by train to the end of the track, which was then about ninety miles west of the Moose Jaw Creek, but returned again to Indian Head, from whence they came by backboard via Wood Hills and Battleford. The Battleford people told them their old story about Edmonton, that the town was a ghost town, that the people here were starving. But their stories did not have the desired effect. These men say that the buildings have as yet been erected on the new site at Battleford and that not more than half the houses on the flat are occupied.

W. McKay left on Friday last on a repairing trip along the telegraph line. He will go as far as Grizzly Bear Coulee. The line has been down west of Battleford ever since the storm of the early part of last month, although the part west of Grizzly Bear was promptly repaired the balance has remained down. Last summer the line was down for some time. The repairer on this end of the line declared that his part was up in the one on the other end saying the same thing. At last the Battleford repairer came through and declared that his part had been up all the time, and the repairer on this end was replaced by Mr. McKay, as being inefficient. This time there can be no mistake as to who is to blame and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the Battleford repairer was the party in fault before.

MESSRS. Clancy and Ritchie arrived from Fort MacLeod, via Blackfoot Crossing and Calgary, on Wednesday last. At Fort MacLeod they have been employed on Nelson's survey party in laying out the Indian reserves in the McLeod country. The Blood river is situated between the St. Mary's and Belly rivers, near the boundary line, and is a fine looking piece of country; that of the Blackfoot is at Blackfoot Coulee. At Fort MacLeod the snow which fell on the first of October did not remain, but on either side it did. It was reported by the men that the snow was three feet deep on the Milk river ridge, the divide between the Saskatchewan and Missouri. A full stock of goods had not been received at MacLeod before the storm and unless the snow went off so as to permit freighting from Benton goods would be scarce before spring. The train from MacLeod was moved much later and it is intended to remove it to a more suitable site next spring. A hard crust was on the snow at Calgary when the two men left, and the very few of the hill sides were bare, so that cattle were having a hard time. They left Calgary a day and a half after Colonel Ross' party, and were delayed three days at Red Deer Crossing by a snow storm. About two feet of snow lay on the ground when the storm was over. As they came down the valley the snow became much more shallow. When they left Calgary there was no ice in the Bow River, but when they arrived at the flat the river was considerably frozen. There was also ice running in the Battle river. The general impression in the south is that this is going to be a hard winter, but no fears are expressed as to the majority of the cattle wintering safely.

MESSRS. Harvey and Grant, of Kamloops, B.C., arrived on Friday last with W. F. Hux, B.C.'s train of pack horses. They say that the trail this side of the Jasper House is very bad, being much obstructed by fallen timber and logging. In many places it can scarcely be seen. There was not much stir in Kamloops when they left there last July. It was not likely that the railway would be completed to the foot of Kamloops lake before the fall of 1884, although the contract calls for its completion by the fall of '83. The cattle business was good and prices were much better than they were last year. Animals that were worth about \$25 last year are worth \$40 now. This rise in price was brought about by a syndicate which had been formed amongst the owners of cattle, by which only a certain number were driven to the Victoria market at a time, and these were held for good paying figures. In fact the syndicate had simply cornered the British Columbia beef market.

FT. SASKATCHEWAN.

Walter and George Beatty are engaged in surveying P. Heimick's property into town lots. When this is finished they will subdivide the township in which Ft. Saskatchewan is situated. The north line of Mr. Heimick's property is on the north-west corner of the town which is 54, range 22 west of the fourth meridian.

On Monday last the river was not frozen over and very little ice was running in it. Threshing is finished in the settlement proper on the north side. The grain yielded well and was in good condition.

On the morning of the 3rd the terms of sergeant-major Belcher, sergeant Steel and sub-constable Chamberlayne expired. They did not re-enlist. All three were young men, being amongst the first to join the force, and were on that celebrated march to no end in the mountains. They were engaged in the summer and fall of '74. All have remained continuously in the force since their first enlistment.

The force here at present consists of: Insp. Gagnon in command, acting sergeant-major Nicol, hospital steward Gelfert, store man Joseph, and a number of privates. Mr. MacNeil, acting corporal Dandy and sub-constables Schultz, Coutts, Bradshaw, Chabot, Hurd, Maitland, Wright, Hurley, Cullen, and Thom and May.

THE ROAD.

The freighters bound for the end of the track and beyond have had a hard time of it now. The road by which they go was only opened up last spring and in fact can scarcely be said to be opened up yet as often one takes the road and the other thinks best. The shortest way is by Hay Lakes to Selva's settlement on the Battle River, thence in a straight south-easterly course, passing about midway between Buffalo Lake and Battle River, crossing the heads of some creeks which put into Battle river, passing along the north easterly side of the lake, and thence to the south-west side of Nose Hill. A straight course and good road is this found to Red Deer, or Calgary, and thence to the Bow River trail to Peace Hills then to the old Buffalo Lake road to a point near the northern extremity of the lake, from whence a section is made, and the road is spoken of at a point about 100 miles from Edmonton. Still another way is to go out the lake to the north end of the lake, and then follow the creek down to the Battle River, crossing the latter there and then making connection with the road just spoken of at a few miles south and east of the crossing and about 60 or 70 miles from Edmonton. The reason why either of these two latter roads is taken in preference to the one by Hay Lakes, which is the shortest of any, is that it is so very bad as to be almost impassable with the heavy load of the two last mentioned roads the one which follows the Horsefoot Creek is certainly the shortest, but it never has been much travelled. Wood sufficient for camping purposes is found in the vicinity of the lake is reached, about 150 miles out, but from there to the Forks, a distance of 150 miles, there is not a twig as large as a pencil in sight. The road taken altogether is very good, the Battle River being the only considerable stream to cross. The country is reasonably level for the whole distance, and there is good and water good and in sufficient quantity. Around the Forks the soil is very poor, being principally sand, but there is considerable large timber in the flats of both

river. There are a few families of half breeds settled there and one of them named Brooks keeps a general store. From the Forks to Swift Current Creek, where the end of the track is supposed to be at this time, the distance is about 100 miles, and is perfectly bare, very dry and almost flat country. The trail is well defined for that distance, having been travelled for many years, and runs in a direction a little south of east, parallel to but at a considerable distance from the South Branch. Swift Current Creek is a small stream except in rainy weather and has a considerable amount of small wood growing along it. When this becomes exhausted wood will have to be procured from the flats of the South Branch at the mouth of the creek, which is only some eight or ten miles distant. While this is a first class summer road, the scarcity of wood along it makes it anything but a desirable route in winter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All parties are forbidden from trespassing on any homestead—Lot 25 river survey. T. DOWLER.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby warned against cutting timber or otherwise trespassing on my claim—west half of section 20, township 63, range 30 west of 4th meridian. MALCOLM GILBRATH.

LOST.—\$500 REWARD.—From H. Fraser's place, at Turnip Lake, north of the 10th of O. H. N. No. 1506. Regular meetings first on Monday evening before each full moon, on the 1st next door to Ross' shop, at 7:30 o'clock. All brethren in the district respectfully invited. A. McLEOD, Secretary.

NOTICES.

LOST.—O. H. N. No. 1506. Regular meetings first on Monday evening before each full moon, on the 1st next door to Ross' shop, at 7:30 o'clock. All brethren in the district respectfully invited. A. McLEOD, Secretary.

PASTRY MAKE.—Came on the premises of the undersigned last night to sell a mare, nine years old, white strip in the face, no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away. D. NOY, Big Lake.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I claim my share of the land as a homestead claimed by the late Thomas Wright, and have commenced improvements thereon, acting under legal advice, in an Act to incorporate the land as the land is vacant. FRANCIS BOISVERT.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims against the estate of the late Thomas Wright will please present the same to Arthur D. Patton on or before the 19th of November, 1882, and any parties desiring information about this estate will please apply to A. D. Patton. J. H. WRIGHT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all persons owning or claiming the land are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded, in that the land is not authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE is hereby given that application A. N. 11 will be made to the Parliament of Canada for the purpose of authorizing the construction of a railway company with full power to construct, maintain and operate a railway from or near Edmonton, in the North Saskatchewan, in the North West Territory, to a point on the Bow River, at or near Calgary or Morleyville or touching both, thence to or near Fort MacLeod, thence south or south-east to the St. Mary's River and thence to Cypress Hills, in the North West Territory; with power to build or lease, and to maintain and operate chartered railroads or branches, to connect with other railroads, and to construct or assist in constructing railroad bridges across streams where bridges may be required between the said projected points; to sell or lease said railway, to amalgamate with any other railway company, or with any other chartered ferry, large, or steamboat line, and to construct and maintain along said railway and branches a telegraph line; with power to buy, lease, and run trains, boats, ferries, barges and steamboats in connection with the said line of railway. SHAW & ROBERTSON, solicitors for applicants.—Dated at Ottawa, 27th July, 1882.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton.

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Advertising Rates.—Standing Advertisements, Fifty Cents a Line per quarter (thirteen issues); Transient Advertisements, Five Cents a Line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one Dollar.

The best facilities for Job Printing in the North-West.

OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 11, 1882.

THE PAST SEASON.

Notwithstanding bad crops the previous summer the winter of '81 and '82 passed very well at Edmonton. Flour was plentiful though of poor quality, potatoes were in sufficient quantity, beef was plentiful and also store goods of all kinds. A number of immigrants had arrived during the summer, and this in connection with other causes made business of all kinds very satisfactory.

The principal event of the winter was the now celebrated boom in land, but this did not reach its crowning glory of folly and subsequent inevitable collapse until spring. What caused the boom is to this day a mystery to the people here. The crops for two successive years had been partial failures, the immigration was comparatively insignificant, the projected railway via Edmonton had been definitely abandoned, and yet in the face of all this the little boom speculation, no bigger than a man's hand, which arose in the fall did fair before spring to become a storm which would sweep the people and the place to ruin. Luckily, however, the place where the storm started was the place where it spent its fury. It may be said truly of the people of Winnipeg that some of them would let the wind and others respect the whirlwind. The people of this place were affected in a much less degree by the speculation in the land of their own town than many others thousands of miles off. They were in the outside circles of the great whirlpool of which Winnipeg was the vortex and were only affected either for good or ill, in a degree proportionate to their distance. No one made very much and no one lost a great deal, but on the whole the boom left a good deal of money in the place that would not otherwise have been brought in, and this had a good effect upon legitimate business. Its principal ill effect, and one which has certainly worked the place a great deal of injury, is the ill repute in which it is held in consequence of the collapse of the boom. The general impression is that as the boom collapsed the place must be, of no account, while the fact is that although there was nothing in the place or its prospects to justify such high prices being paid for lots last spring there is not a place in Manitoba or the North-West, outside of Winnipeg, that has as good prospects as Edmonton. This erroneous impression we believe to have been the cause of this year's immigration not being larger.

Notwithstanding the speculative fever having ceased, the energy of those engaged in other callings did not slacken. Farming operations especially were entered upon with greater vigor than ever before and as a consequence, seed grain, especially barley, rose to a high price. Really good seed could not be procured, little or no fall plowing had been done, and the spring was not altogether favorable. When it did open, however, the weather remained fine, and every farmer strained every nerve to increase his acreage, with the result that a greater area was placed under crop this year than ever before. To accomplish this, breaking and sowing had to be continued until the middle of June. The promises of the spring were not belied by the summer or early fall, and taken altogether a more favorable season for the growth and ripening of grain and vegetables never blessed any country. The only damage done was by hail storms, a few small ones having occurred in June and July, cutting down a few fields after the crop was headed out. These grew up again, headed out and ripened, and yield-

ed fairly well. The bad seed sown and the prevalence of weeds, caused by the two former seasons, prevented the yield of grain from being what it otherwise would have been, but enough has been threshed to show that, both yield and sample are very satisfactory, although not extraordinary. It is worthy of remark considering the reputation given this place by persons in other parts of the territories, that from the first days of May until the 16th day of September the thermometer in the government observatory never touched the degree of frost and not a frozen grain of either wheat, barley, or oats has been cut in the country, although much of it was sown late and on new breaking.

The latter part of the fall was not as favorable as the spring and summer. A week of wet and snowy weather occurred about the 1st of October which delayed farming operations and injured almost all the stacks. These were thrown down and a subsequent spell of dry weather was utilized in drying and putting them up again. Everyone then looked forward to a fine open fall such as is generally enjoyed here, but were doomed to disappointment. Another fall of snow occurred on the 28th, the river froze across shortly after and to all appearances winter set in, not very severe, however, about the first of November, which is unusually early. In this, however, we are not alone. From north, south, east and west, come accounts of deeper snow and colder weather than prevailed at Edmonton. This is generally the case to a limited extent, but this season it was most remarkable. At Calgary where the snowfall is generally much lighter than at Edmonton, it came on in the first days of October and continued up to the present time. But although the season closed in early here the country is well prepared for it. A heavy supply of excellent hay has been secured, amply sufficient for the cattle of the country from this time until spring and grain and vegetables are in large quantities and of excellent quality. Beef is scarce owing to the annual fall supply not having been brought in from Bow River, and now unless the weather changes greatly there is no chance of getting stock in from that country unless they can be fitted up with snow shoes.

High wages for both mechanics and laborers have been the rule all summer. A good deal of building has gone on in town, but contractors have always been hampered by a lack of building hardware. There was no particular rush in any single branch of labor but all kinds were lively. In this country as soon as a man gets a few dollars ahead he strikes out for himself and to this cause more than any other is attributable the high wages and steady employment of the past season.

It was expected in the spring that owing to increased steamboat accommodation on the river, and the railway having been completed 100 miles west of Winnipeg there would be less difficulty in getting up goods than in previous seasons and that a much greater quantity would be brought up. Although a greater weight was probably imported than before, this consisted principally of surveyors' supplies, and machinery for the H.R.C.'s Alaskan stores, and when the season of navigation closed it was found that none of the merchants had received over half their stocks. This was the more disappointing as the season was more favorable for freighting than the preceding one. The boats brought a few passengers and a few more came overland from the end of the track, but a very few were of the farming class and the year's immigration cannot be said to have largely increased the population of the country.

A new industry was entered upon which proved at last partially successful. This was the washing of gold out of the river by the aid of steam machinery. For many years gold has been taken out by hand with the pick and shovel, but of late this has not paid very well and many have thought of plans by which steam power could be brought to bear. In the previous season two machines had been tried but both proved dismal failures. Last spring A. D. Osborne, who had been connected with one of the machines used in the former season, and T. Smith, united their forces and ingenuity and produced the

"Goldfinder." Although this machine was only modestly successful it clearly proved that the same principle more thoroughly applied would produce entirely satisfactory results. The discovery, not of the principle, but of the fact that the principle can be applied to advantage on this river, whereby the gold now lying useless, scattered amongst the sands, can be taken out and put in circulation, is one of great importance to this place and those who were the first to apply the principle deserve every credit.

The surveys so long and anxiously looked for were begun in July last and already the more thickly settled parts of the district are thoroughly surveyed. Not only that, but surveys are still coming in and going to work so that before spring there is every prospect that all the land in this vicinity both occupied and unoccupied, will have been finally surveyed. This will assist in preventing a recurrence of the troubles of last winter and will remove one great and reasonable objection that was formerly urged against settlement in this region—that before the land was surveyed a settler did not know whether he was improving for himself or his neighbor. Although the boom has burst and given every indication of remaining in that condition, a full supply of store goods has not been received, beef is scarce and the fall has closed early; on the other hand crops have been good and the acreage greatly increased, prices and wages high, and business brisk whenever goods with which to carry on business could be procured. The town has received a very fair addition to the number of its buildings with a noticeable improvement in the quality, cattle are in good condition and plenty of hay is on hand with which to put them through the winter, there is no sickness of any kind, and money is reasonably plentiful; so that taken altogether it may be safely said that while the past summer has been favorable in almost every point of view the winter has entered upon with more cheering prospects than have ever before been enjoyed by the people of Edmonton, not due to any outside or extraordinary influences whatever, but simply to the natural and inevitable development of the country, made possible by the exceeding abundance of its resources and advantages.

For years it has been the dream of the gold miners here to discover the fountain head whence the gold found in the river comes, and many attempts have been made to find the place but without success. The general idea is that in this place coarse gold will be found in large quantities just as in the early days of the gold rush on the Colorado River, and it is sure to the first who strike the diggings. The gold is not native in the river, it comes from somewhere, but the question is, where? Some think from the source of the river in the mountains, but explorations have shown that from a certain point up the river the show of gold becomes less and less until at last only the smallest color can be found. Others hold that the gold lies in a crevice of country crossed by the river some place this side of the mountains and that it is brought into the river by creeks which rise in this auriferous belt; but the most careful explorations have as yet failed to reveal the gold-bearing creeks or any place along the river showing traces of native gold. Others hold that the rich region is somewhere in the far north and that the gold in the Saskatchewan was brought from there by glaciers millions of years ago, and deposited thereby over the whole of the surface of the country, and that what is found in the river is washed by it and the creeks out of their banks; but it seems scarcely possible that enough could have been brought by this means to make up the quantity that is known to exist. The mystery remains as great as ever and it is scarcely probable that it will ever be solved except by actual exploration. True, explorations have been made but owing to the limited means of the explorers they have never been thorough, and it is now in order for some comprehensive scheme to be set on foot which shall give an assurance of success. There are plenty of practical men here who are only deterred from exploring by a lack of funds, and if these could be supplied would be glad to start on an expedition giving promise of gain to themselves as well as to those who

assisted them. And even though the gold might not be found the other mineral riches of the country could be investigated and these might turn out better than as if the primary object of the search had been discovered. Capitalists of all kinds have their eyes on this region and the people here should see to it that while they have the opportunity they secure a share of the good things in it for themselves.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.L.C. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents. Information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main street, Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

WOLFE & BURTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Edmonton.

X. ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and dealer in all kinds of household furniture. A lot of bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, etc., on hand. Steam factory, Main street, Edmonton.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in building supplies, shovels, belting, lace leathers, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

OLIVER & McDONALD, Builders and Contractors. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main street, Edmonton. Oliver, Jas. McDonald.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Fortage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. J. BRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment in Fortage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to the establishment which now offers superior accommodation to its old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

WAITING FOR A CHINOOK.

Messrs. Coleman, Turner and Williams got back from Bow River on Saturday morning last. They left on the 27th September on a trip which they intended should be of business and pleasure, and camped that night at the Black Mud. Passed the Bear's Hills while the agent and the Indians were arguing the point, and camped at Wolf Creek that night. Next day at noon they reached Red Deer River. The road all the way was perfectly dry and the streams low.

On the afternoon of the day of their arrival a fall of snow commenced which continued for eight days. It fell heavily and steadily but did not freeze, and covered the ground to a depth of about eighteen inches. The claims taken up around the crossing of the river were: At the crossing, Ad McPherson and R. McLellan, H. Meyers, next above on the flat, and A. Beatty next above on the upland. On the next flat below the crossing were J. Little, formerly telegraph operator at Battleford, Magnus Brown, Roderick MacKenzie and W. Beauchemin from Headingly, Manitoba. These parties have 41 head of cattle and 15 horses, and Little 67 mares. Little has hay up, but Brown and MacKenzie have none, and have their houses to build yet. Both are married men.

The party left Red Deer on the 6th and drove twelve miles through the slushy snow. Next morning there was a hard crust on the snow which would carry a man but not a horse. They made about 20 miles that day. Next day the snow was getting deeper and they only made three miles. Lay in camp there four days waiting for a chinook, which, however, failed to connect. On the fifth day, the 12th of October, they started out and made twelve miles, passing the edge of the woods. On the 13th they made 15 miles to Serviceberry Creek, and lay there on the 14th waiting again for a chinook, which as before, failed to put in an appearance. Cold weather had continued all the time and the snow was about two feet deep but with no crust. Grub was getting low and necessity compelled the travellers to abandon their buckboard and strike out afoot leading their horses. A mist covered the plain and the trail did not show, so they started in a south-westerly direction, taking the Devil's Head Mountain, which showed above the mist sometimes as a guide. Their course lay across the northern part of the Cochrane ranch and they saw several herds of cattle feeding on the hillsides and looking very well. They also saw three buffalo but were in too great a hurry to interfere with them. After two days wading through the snow and scrambling out of deep gullies, which lay across their course, they arrived at L'Hirondelle's place in the valley of Ghost River, eight miles above the Cochrane ranch on the night of the 16th, all pretty badly used up and Mr. Turner snow blind. In these two days' travel they saw no grass, as it was too deeply covered with snow, and had no wood. They lay at L'Hirondelle's the next day again waiting for a chinook, which, as before, did not come to time. In the evening, J. Little, W. Miller and R. Steen arrived from Red Deer crossing, also badly used up and Little and Miller snow blind.

On the 18th, the party went to the Cochrane ranch, the three men still blind. There they were treated well by the persons in charge and remained all night. The ranch is still under the superintendence of Major Walker, but a Mr. White, from Point Levis, Quebec, who is there now, is to take charge as soon as the cattle can be rounded up, counted and handed over to him in due form. At the time it was impossible to get men to do the rounding up owing to the deep snow and bad weather. The company offered \$3 a day but herders would not work less than \$5, they finding their own horses. The stock around the homestead was in good condition, the thoroughbreds running out as well as the rest. These are principally Herefords, are of a red color, with white faces and spike horns. They were all young and owing probably to their long trip from England this spring did not impress the party as favorably as might have been expected. It is probable, however, that as they get older, their appearance will improve. The thoroughbred horses were kept in stables and looked well.

They reached Calgary, 28 miles distant, on the 20th, and found everything at a standstill on account of the deep snow and cold weather, both of which were as bad as ever. The town consists of I. G. Baker & Co's store, Johnson's hotel, Ellis's billiard saloon, Fogg's barber shop in connection with the billiard saloon, the H. B. Co. buildings, a small building containing the last remains of Donald McLeod's last spring's trading outfit, the Mounted Police barracks, Major Walker's saw mill, and a few private residences built of logs with dirt roofs. I. G. Baker & Co's store is a long low log building or range of buildings with a dirt roof, but containing a first-class outfit of goods, worth in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The hotel is an unpretentious building, but very good board is given at 50 cts. a meal. The billiard saloon is fitted up well, in regular city style, and the barber will shave you for nothing if you will let him cut your hair. The H.B.Co. buildings are very neat and have shingled roofs, but the stock of goods at present on hand is very

limited, consisting, so the travellers say, of only three copper kettles. The establishment where Donald McLeod's goods are kept is commonly known as the pawnbroker's shop and is presided over by Mr. A. Gilmore, formerly of Ft. Saskatchewan. The old police barracks are being replaced by first-class new buildings on the old site, comprising a barrack room for the men, officers' quarters and a hospital, at a cost of \$20,000. The first mentioned building is of logs, the other two frame, and all have shingled roofs. The saw mill building is at present only a shed, but the mill is to be moved to the claim of Major Walker, who is now the proprietor, about a mile below the mouth of the Elbow River, on the Bow River. Enough logs were got out last winter to keep the mill going all summer and the lumber was sold at \$50 per M. About a million feet will be got out this winter on the Cochrane timber limit up the Bow River. An American company is said to have been organized who will bring in a 40 horse power mill which it is supposed they will put up at the Gap. Cordwood which has to be hauled twelve miles is worth \$12 a cord. House logs hauled the same distance, eight to twelve inches in diameter and twenty feet long were worth \$2 apiece. Rails were worth \$150 per M. Cattle which had been running in the vicinity of Calgary all summer were still in good order, but a band of 5,000 head had arrived from Montana just before the snow began on the 30th of September and out of these fifty had died; and out of 100 head of horses which had been brought with the cattle, 40 had died, although grain had been fed to them out of the stack to keep them alive. The cattle were brought in by a man named Orde and were for the Cochrane ranch but the manager would not receive them at the time. They were fine animals, but had failed greatly on the trip. Beef was selling at eight to ten cents a pound. D. M. McDougall had purchased 100 head of cattle from H. Main, of High River, intending to drive them to Edmonton, but the storm coming on he drove them to Morley, where they were at the time the party were at Calgary. It was reported that the snow was not so deep there as at other points. The land under cultivation in the vicinity of Calgary is about as follows: Livingstone on the Elbow River, eight acres of crop and 100 of breaking. Glen on Fish Creek, 30 or 40 acres of crop. Votier on Fish Creek, 20 acres of crop and the Government farm at the mouth of Fish Creek, 300 acres of crop. Barley, oats and wheat were good on all these places and safely stacked, but at the Cochrane ranch and Morley the crops were still standing in the fields. Potatoes were not very good and the greater part were frozen in the ground. Other garden vegetables were good. Store goods were plentiful and prices ranged about the same as at Edmonton, except for coal oil, which was only \$1 a gallon. The stock of goods at MacLeod from whence Calgary is supplied, is very large. Donald McLeod has been expected to arrive with a first class outfit of goods every day for the last three months. G. C. King, formerly in charge of I. G. Baker & Co's store, has been replaced by a Mr. Bowen. The railroad surveyors were all employed in or west of the Gap. Several lines had been run in the neighborhood of Calgary, and there was considerable excitement on the land question in consequence. A land surveyor arrived on Saturday night while the party were there, ran a line on Sunday for the parties who had bought Capt. Denny's claim and left on Monday morning. J. Millette came in with a train of carts from MacLeod with freight for I. G. Baker & Co. and reported the snow very deep in that direction. The Globe's celebrated buckboard correspondent was at Calgary, and he in common with the rest of the population was very bitter in his denunciations of Edmonton. The party were informed that he had gone into the business of claim-sprouting in that vicinity. He, like all the rest was waiting for a chinook, in order that he might go to Cypress. While at Calgary one of his mules bucked his hired man off injuring him somewhat. For full particulars see the Globe. He does not intend visiting Edmonton again. During the fourth day on which they lay at Calgary, Messrs. Miller and Gamble arrived from Edmonton.

The party lay there for six days waiting for that chinook which did not appear, and there was consequently no prospect of the snow going off. The weather was cold at night, but, sometimes there would be a slight thaw in the middle of the day. On the night of the sixth day at Calgary it began to storm and on the morning of the 26th of October they pulled out. They had procured a cart and having loaded it with about 800 pounds of provisions, blankets, etc., and hitching two ponies to it started north, travelling on the crust, the snow being about eighteen inches deep. The crust and deep snow continued for about 50 miles north of Calgary, and the horses could get no feed for that distance. On the second day out they met a Mr. Wilson, from Edmonton, bound for Calgary, afoot and alone, without either provisions or tobacco. He had left Edmonton in company with Mr. F. Gough and D. Whitford, but as they were making slow progress, and the grub was getting scarce, he struck out afoot. He said that his

business was to locate one or two townships for the Prince Edward County Colonization Society as grazing land, but from the appearance of the country so far he did not think he could conscientiously recommend it as such. On the afternoon of the same day they met Whitford and Gough. On the third day out they arrived at Serviceberry Creek, where they had left their buckboard and met Ad McPherson and W. F. Bredin bound for Calgary and the end of the track. Next day there was another blizzard which could not affect the snow however, but they travelled through it and arrived at the edge of the woods. Next day they began to strike bare ground and on the fifth day out at noon they got to Red Deer crossing, the country there being bare of snow. Mr. Bredin who had started with his son for the end of the track had concluded to remain at Red Deer crossing for the winter and intended taking up the claim formerly taken by H. Meyers. The party camped that night about five miles north of the Blind Man's River, and in the morning there was four inches of snow on the ground and snow fell all day. They had given up all hopes of a chinook long before this time and so pushed on through the storm, reaching the Leaving of Battle River that night. The Red Deer and Battle Rivers were clear of ice when they crossed. At the Leavings they camped in the house of an Indian named Coyote, who had a comfortable house and was well supplied with potatoes and vegetables. He informed them that some time before two men had passed south in a buckboard and had stolen two bannocks from him. One of the men he said had a scar over his eye. The party lay there all the next day, and on the following day arrived at Lucas' farm. Next night they got within five miles of the Black Mud and the following evening arrived at Edmonton, crossing the Black Mud and the Saskatchewan on the ice. The round trip of a little over 200 miles occupied 37 days.

Considering the experiences of the party it is no wonder that they are not favorably impressed with Bow River as a stock country and are unanimous in declaring that unless that chinook comes to time soon every hoof of horned stock in the country will be upside down before spring. They also think that on account of the thickness of the crust on the snow it will take a chinook as big as a blizzard to have the necessary effect. If, however, it comes up inside of any reasonable time, as it is almost certain to do, there will be little if any loss. To show the confidence of the people in the country, when the Cochrane Co. refused to receive the herd of cattle brought in by Ord, the latter remarked that he had the cheque of the Company for \$5,000 and that if they did not wish to take the cattle they could have the cheque back and he would risk the cattle wintering himself. There is no doubt that cattle used to wintering out can stand an amount of cold and exposure which would not be believed possible by parties who had not seen it done. It must be remembered that it is not in the depth of the snow or cold weather that the danger lies, but in the fact of a crust having been formed over the snow which prevents it thawing or blowing off the hill sides so that cattle can get at the grass. Also that while cold weather and deep snow are not by any means unknown in Bow River, crust on the snow is seldom or never seen.

REV. D. C. SANDERSON having recovered from his late injuries, the usual services will be held in the Methodist church to-morrow.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, situated at the head of navigation on the west side of the North Saskatchewan River, opposite Fort Saskatchewan, the headquarters of the N. W. M. Police. P. Heimnck, who has the most promising sites in this city, offers great inducements to persons who wish to possess themselves of valuable property in this the great city of the North-West. The advantages of this site for a city are undisputed and not to be surpassed by any position on the North Saskatchewan. It is the centre of five leading highways, viz: Lac la Biche, Battleford, Bow River, Athabasca, Peace River, and the mining regions of British Columbia; it has full facilities for wharfage, and is near to wood and coal; has ample facilities for reaching the timber regions of the north; the situation is dry and pretty and has been chosen for its superior advantages by an experienced government officer as the best and most probable crossing for a railroad on the North Saskatchewan. All information given and correspondence solicited by the proprietor, as above. P. HEIMNCK.

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The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

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Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

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If you want work advertise in the BULLETIN.

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Remember that the only sure way to business success in this country is to advertise in the BULLETIN.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter (thirteen issues); transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion.

If you want any first-class letter heads go to the BULLETIN office.

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If you want printing of any description done with neatness and despatch, in a style equalled by few and excelled by none, at the lowest prices for cash, go to the BULLETIN office.

And if you want note paper, letter paper, mourning paper, foolscap, or post paper, ruled or unruled, of good or medium quality, extra fine, plain or common business envelopes, ink in large or small bottles of any ordinary color, pens, penholders, common and automatic pencils, blank receipts or notes, blank books of any kind, or anything in the way of writing or printing stationery, go to the BULLETIN office, where it can be procured of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade during the past week has not been very lively, owing principally to the farmers being busy threshing and preparing for the winter. Store goods are getting warmer every day, but prices remain about the same except in bacon, which is now 40c a pound.

Grain has been in the mill in considerable quantities, but only one or two loads have been sold. Prices are becoming fixed at \$1 for barley, \$2 for wheat, and \$1.50 for oats, but the latter are very scarce at any price.

The news brought in from Bow River as to the condition of the cattle there has led to a tendency to increase the price of beef cattle. Animals which were selling a few weeks ago at \$75 are now worth \$80, and beef has risen accordingly. As high as eighteen cents a pound per quarter has been asked.

Wool has been sold for \$3 a cord, and coal is contracted for at \$5 at the pit, but owing to stormy weather not much has been done in either during the week.

Floor still stands at the former prices. Not enough grain of this season's crop has been ground yet to fix the standard quality of native flour. It is likely that it will be a little dark in color, but very good in every other way. Until wheat is grown free from barley or weeds it cannot be expected that a first-class article of flour can be made, and until such flour is made none can be exported.

Fur trade is not very brisk yet. There are not nearly so many rats this year as last.

CHURCH OPENING.

The new Presbyterian church, Edmonton, was formally opened on Sunday last, on the first anniversary of the organization of the congregation. Morning and evening services were held and both were well attended, almost every available seat being occupied. Owing to the anxiety of the congregation to occupy their new building, sufficient time was not allowed the builders to complete everything, but enough had been done to show that the church when completed would be second to none in the North-West.

In the morning, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Baird, preached an appropriate sermon on the words of Gamaliel: "If this counsel or this work be of man it will come to naught; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it." The occasion, he said, which brought them together marked a step in what was at least the outward progress of Christianity in the midst; it was fitting, therefore, that the progress of Christianity should be the theme of this first sermon. Taking the records of its deeds in the past, the place it holds to-day and its fair promise for the future, Christianity challenges the world to acknowledge its success. Without it, has routed whole systems of heathenism, within, it has cleansed itself from stifling perversions of the primitive purity of its doctrine and life, and its aggressiveness in the establishment of Christian missions and in the founding of institutions for the relief of suffering humanity, its enlightenment of ignorance shows that it rests content with no partial achievement.

At the close of the sermon a collection was taken in aid of the building fund, which realized \$40.

In the afternoon a sabbath school was organized, with Mr. G. A. MacLeod as superintendent.

In the evening the attendance was fully as good as in the morning. After Mr. Baird had conducted the preliminary exercises, Rev. Dr. Newton preached a sermon from the words of the eighth psalm: "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast made, what is man that thou art mindful of him or the son of man that thou visitest him." The Dr. spoke eloquently of the immensity of the universe and the lessons concerning God's nature and man's which the heavens teach us. Speaking of God's condescension in visiting man fittingly made reference to the new house which had been erected as a place where the Highest would visit his people, and the hope expressed that he might be received with hearts devoutly prepared, these visits would banish the lives of their recipients.

While the collection, which amounted to \$27, was being taken up, Mr. Baird stated in a few words the condition of the building fund. Expenses to the amount of \$2,200, of which about \$1,000 was for lumber and \$800 for work had been incurred so far, and a good deal of work remained still to be done. To meet this subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$1,400 had been made, of which \$500 had been paid in and a loan of \$600 from the church and manse building fund for Manitoba and the North-West could be procured, besides this there were the collections of the day. It was to be feared, however, that the subscription list would not realize its face value as upwards of \$500 had been lost already by subscribers to the fund moving elsewhere, so that there remained something in the neighborhood of \$300 to be made up.

The services held in connection with the church at present, are: Preaching every Sunday morning and evening at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., respectively, excepting on the morning of every fourth Sunday, when the pastor is absent at Ft. Saskatchewan; Sabbath school

every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m.; meetings for the practice of sacred music every Saturday evening at 7:30, and a week night prayer meeting which will be started soon and continued through the winter.

The church is situated on the property of the congregation, lots 53 to 56 in block four of the H.B.C. reserve, it occupying the corner lot adjoining Fourth street and the main avenue, near by the public school house.

Building operations were commenced on the last July and had not been for the scarcity of dimension lumber and building hardware, would have been completed some time ago. The building is 50x30, fourteen foot walls, porch 10x12, and basement 14x35, four large Gothic windows on each side. It is a balloon frame, sheathed on the outside with rough lumber, then with building paper, and sided over all with dressed lumber. It was to have been plastered inside but owing to the impossibility of procuring lime and the lateness of the season this was deferred until next summer. It is intended to paint the church at the same time. The audience room is heated by two furnaces in the basement fitted to burn either coal or wood, which communicate with the audience room by five registers, each twenty inches in diameter. The platform and pulpit have not yet been completed, but will be shortly. The platform will be fourteen inches high. The pulpit will be simply a reading desk, with wings extending backward at an obtuse angle. There will be three arches in the reading desk, the centre one a little the highest, and one in each of the wings, all backed by red cloth. The top of the audience room has a slight incline towards the pulpit. The seats consist at present of 100 chairs, but these will be replaced by pews and the seating capacity increased as occasion requires. The carpenter work was done by Wolfe & Burton, the pulpit by Jas. McDonald, the brickwork by John Newlands and the tin work by Jas. Koss.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Although last spring was on the whole favorable it did not open very early. Geese appeared about the 1st of April, wheat was sown on the 13th, and the ice moved out of the river on the 20th. The highest temperature during the month was 43 above on the 15th, the lowest was 9 above on the 3rd. The latter part of the month was especially favorable for seeding operations, but owing to cold nights and the dampness of the soil from the former wet season there was little or no growth. There was a slight fall of snow on the 16th but there was no rain whatever and no high winds.

In May the highest temperature was 72 above zero, and the lowest on the 5th, 26 above. The average for the month was 51 above. The highest wind was on the 10th, being 42 miles per hour, and the average for the month was 45 miles per hour. Rainfall for the month, 1.36 inches. There was very little growth until about the middle of the month, from the same causes as in April, but when once it did start its progress was remarkably rapid. Speaking generally the weather for the month was all that could be desired.

In June the highest temperature was 86 above zero and the lowest, on the 21st, 29 above, while the average was 58. It is generally believed elsewhere that Edmonton is peculiarly liable to June frosts, but it is doubtful if any part of the Dominion, except perhaps the part of Ontario along Lake Erie, or the southern part of British Columbia that can show a better record than the above. The highest wind was on the 12th, 21 miles per hour, and the average for the month 43 miles per hour. Rainfall for the month 3.56 inches. The weather throughout the month was simply superb and the growth astounding. Frosts were heard during the day time, but very seldom at night.

In July the highest temperature was 85 above zero and the lowest 40 above, average for the month 62 above. Highest wind on the 10th, 23 miles per hour, average for the month 31 miles. Rainfall 1.04 inches. This month was similar to June in every respect except that there was a little less rain and a little more heat. New potatoes began to be used about the 10th and haying commenced about the 17th.

In August the highest temperature was 87 above and the lowest 40 above, average 69 above. Highest wind was on the 13th, 27 miles per hour; average for the month 44 miles. Rainfall 2.18 inches. This month was nearly as hot as July, with enough rain to keep the crops from ripening too quickly. The first barley was cut on the 1st and the first wheat on the 5th, both perfectly ripe, and before the end of the month almost all the grain was ripe and the bulk of it was cut but owing to a scarcity of help very little was stacked.

In September the highest temperature was 79 above and the lowest 26 above, average 50 above. Highest wind was on the 30th, 13 miles per hour and the average for the month 31 miles. Rainfall 0.66 inches and the snow fall, in the last days of the month, 11 inches. The earlier part of the month was fully as good for growth and ripening as the four former months, but about the 13th the weather turned damp and cool and on the night of

the 10th the first frost of the season occurred. Before this, however, all the grain was ripe although some wheat was sown on new breaking as late as the 15th of June. But, although harvest had commenced so early, owing to a scarcity of help and people turning their attention towards securing their root crops, fearing an early freeze up similar to last year, the bulk of the month found a great deal of grain lying in the fields in shock or loose.

In October the highest temperature was 52 above and the lowest 10 above, average 35 above. Highest wind on the 25th, 23 miles per hour; average 43 miles. Rainfall 1.06 inches. Snowfall 16 inches. The month opened with a week of the most execrable weather, not cold but snowing and raining at once. When this cleared off and was succeeded by the ordinary clear fall weather, it was found that while the grain which had been lying in the fields was unharmed, most of the stockland leaked and were in danger of spoiling. They were promptly taken down and almost all were saved without difficulty, but at considerable loss of time. Snow again came on the 26th and caught some of the stacks not built up again, but as it now bids fair to stay and keep dry, it will do little or no harm. Ice began forming in the river on the 26th and on the 2nd of November it stopped, the river being frozen clear across. Ploughing ceased about the 25th of October.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

On Tuesday forenoon last W. Houston was brought up on remand before Capt. Gagnon and W.R. Brereton, J.P.s, charged with having stolen money from Michael Deane. The remand was requested by Mr. Deane's counsel at the former examination in order that further evidence might be produced.

Mr. Bleeker, counsel for Mr. Deane, said that he had no further evidence to produce and Houston was accordingly released.

MacLeod Gazette, October 14: The C.P.R. track is now laid 25 miles west of Old Wives, Lakes, and this fall, if the weather be at all favorable, it will be seven miles west of Medicine Hat, which will complete Messrs. Langdon & Sheppard's contract of 50 miles; the road is graded to Maple Creek; half a mile of track has been laid in thirty-five minutes. It is suggested that a drug store would do well at Calgary for the sale of a drug which will cure land scab or squat miasma; its symptoms are described as a sudden falling of the lower jaw and cramps in the pocket. A fire occurred lately on the Pilegan reserve by which 800 sacks of flour were burned, the total loss was about \$10,000.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 9th November, 1882. Reported for the month by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	34	26
Saturday,	45	19
Sunday,	37	22
Monday,	24	12
Tuesday,	25	13
Wednesday,	26	6
Thursday,	12	26

Barometer rising, 27.770.

On Thursday night the wind blew 22 miles per hour from the west.

BIRTH.

McKERNAN.—At Edmonton, south side, on Friday, 10th inst., the wife of R. McKernan of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COUTTS—HENDERSON.—In the Presbyterian church, on the 7th of November, by the Rev. And. B. MacLeod, Mr. J. Peter Coutts, of the Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan, to Amelia Henderson, of Victoria, N.W.T.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES,

comprising all the leading lines,
at FRANK OLIVER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
men's, women's and children's wear,
at FRANK OLIVER'S.

LIGHTNING HAY KNIVES,
Grain Shovels, Coal Shovels and Pitch Forks,
at FRANK OLIVER'S.

A FEW PAIRS OF GOOD OVERALLS
at FRANK OLIVER'S.

GRAIN TAKEN AT CASH PRICES.

NORRIS & CARREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Have now on hand and will keep in stock a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

487 HARDWARE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

Having traded in this country for many years, the firm feel confident that they can supply the goods the people want, and will do so at the

LOWEST LIVING PROFITS.

HORSES AND CATTLE bought, sold and exchanged.

New store on St. Albert road, next building to the H. B. Co's. tort.

NORRIS & CARREY.

BROWN & CURRY,

Have now en route and to arrive shortly a large outfit of goods comprising

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE

CROCKERY,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROWN & CURRY.